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NEW ORLEANS.
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

VAIN EXPEDIENTS.

There has been so much said of an expedition to the mouths of the Mississippi that we suppose it must be admitted that Mr. LINCOLN contemplates making an attempt to collect the revenue on the cargoes of vessels bound for New Orleans from foreign ports. How he is to go about the task, and how he proposes to carry it into effect, are questions which, we suspect, he himself would be puzzled to answer. Theoretically old AUE considers Louisiana as still forming part of the Union, and therefore concludes that the custom dues levied within her ports are the rightful property of the Federal Government. But to enforce this theory is the rub. Suppose one of his war vessels stops a ship laden with French or English goods on her way to our city, and demands payment of the duties imposed by the Morrill tariff. The captain will naturally reply that as he is not the owner of the cargo, he did not provide himself with the heavy sums requisite for import duties. What is to be done in such a case? Where is the Government to hold warehouses to store these goods, and retain them until the consignees come forward and release them from custody by complying with the provision of the revenue laws? But this is only one of the difficulties to be overcome. The New York *Herald* of 5th—Black Republican to the core, and interesting in its hatred to the South—is compelled to concede the impracticability of the scheme. We cite the following passages from its article on the subject:

The general expectation seems to be that the duties will be collected on board of armed vessels at the different points of entry in the seceding States. Are our readers aware what fleet this would require? There are seven collection districts in the little State of Florida alone. There are four in Alabama. At every port there must be a collector, with his army of appointees, inspectors, examiners, inspectors, weighers, gauges, measurers, &c.; there must be a naval officer and the staff of entry clerks. The Morrill tariff bill, which we have just enacted, will insure a larger number of these necessary than would have been required a month ago. When twenty men would have then answered the purpose, forty will now be needed. If we project the revenue in this manner, with a fleet at every port, and a corps of custom-house officers on board, it will cost us a great deal more than we shall get.

But can the revenue be thus collected? The importers arriving at the Southern harbors will know how to address the custom-house officers. We have a cargo! they will naturally say, in which we do not care to pay duties just at present; we must deposit it in the warehouses of the Government, which we are permitted to do by law. What will the officers of the customs do in that case? The Government has no immigrant warehouses in the seceding ports. The land of an armed vessel would neither be a proper nor a specious repository for the goods. The duties in that case cannot be collected; and the collector will be puzzled to know whether to let the ship proceed to her port or to detain her.

We happen to know that there are importing houses at this moment preparing to take advantage of the opening for an unencumbered trade. They are getting ready to convey their cargoes to Charleston or Savannah, where they will be landed there, and then brought coastwise to New York, where, being importations from a port within the Union, they will be subject to no duty.

The new tariff, with its strange formalities and ingeniously designed delays, forms an additional inducement. Will the Government change it? What, then, is left for our Government? Shall we let the seceding States repeal the revenue laws for the whole Union in this manner? Or will the Government choose to consider all foreign commerce destined for those ports where we have no custom-houses and no collectors, as contraband, and stop it, wherever it may be, in collection districts far from which our authority does have been expelled? Or will the President call a special session of Congress to do what the last session failed to do—to abolish all ports of entry in the seceding States?

This is absolutely conclusive against the attempt. If Mr. LINCOLN cannot collect the revenues of the seceded States by *sea*, *a fortiori* he cannot collect them by land. If he had at his disposal an army of collectors, appraisers, inspectors, weighers, gangers, measurers, clerks, &c., does he imagine for a moment that they would be permitted to exercise their functions within the Confederate States? Let him try the experiment, if he is not convinced in advance that it will prove ludicrously abortive. Now, the *Post* is a little more sensible. It perceives the hopelessness of such expedients, and asks what is to be done? Shall the Federal Government let the seceding States alone? Of course this would be rank folly, and an ignominious surrender of right in the eyes of the *Post*. Shall the Government stop all foreign commerce when offering to enter the ports of the seceded States? No doubt that is just what Mr. LINCOLN would desire, and probably what he expects to accomplish by sending frigates and brigs of war to the passes of the Mississippi. But that would be blockade, and blockade is war, and the South would as speedily seek to retaliate by every means within her power. Moreover, it is now an established rule among nations that a blockade to be respected must be effective. Does the President of the United States know that the South Carolina coast can be rendered inaccessible to foreign commerce by any naval strength at his command, and that it cannot be, is he so deluded as to imagine that European powers profoundly interested in exchanging their industrial fabrics for Southern staple commodities, would regard the ghost of a blockade? If he thinks so he will soon know better.

Finally, however, the query is asked whether the President will call an extra session of Congress, in order that that body may abolish all the ports of entry in the seceding States? Unquestionably the President may convoke Congress on extraordinary occasions, and the representatives of the late United States may forge the *brutum fulmen* of an act abolishing the ports of entry in the Confederate States—just as JAMES II., after his deposition and expulsion, continued to call himself King of Great Britain and Ireland. The Federal Government may claim to be master of a section in which it owns not a rood of land, but until it is prepared to support its assumed authority by overwhelming force the nations with which the South has commercial dealings will disregard its pretensions. It will gain nothing by all these expedients—not even by war, for it is well aware that the South is unconquerable.

SIGNORA FAZZOLINI.—This superb artist appears at the Opera House to night in her great character of "Leonora, in the Trovatore. While her personation of it is wholly unlike the usual violent and stormy conception of the *role*, it is beyond a doubt intensely touching, pathetic and effective. As for Fazzolini's execution of the music we can only say that it is perfect. With a voice of so delightful a quality, with the finest method, the purest and most finished style, with consummate taste, and, above all, with a genuine and never failing spring of musical sentiment, can he triumph be questioned for a moment? We trust to see her greeted by a crowded audience.

B C BEVERLEY.—We are gratified at being able to announce the appointment by President Davis of C B Beverley as U. S. Marshal for Louisiana. Mr Beverley is a gentleman of high character, intelligence and worth, a true-hearted Southerner, of liberal sentiments and marked independence of feeling. The appointment is emphatically a good one.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.—Messrs. Holle & Co., news agents, No. 61 Exchange Place are constantly laying under obligations for the latest novelties in their line, and particularly for valuable exchanges Messrs Holle & Co. receive regularly the illustrated journals, the monthlies, the New York *Daily Herald*, and the best of the foreign newspapers and magazines. We take occasion to inform our friends of the Bee and Delta that they will always find copies of the New Orleans Bee at Messrs Holle & Co's establishment.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—All young men who wish good situations as they open during the summer should apply immediately at the above named institution, which is now well known over the world to merit such recommendations. Its former students are our best business men.

Messrs Holle & Co., No 61 Exchange Place, have our thanks for a supply of the latest periodicals.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Petersburg *Express* from Richmond says that it is currently rumored that the *Star* will certainly haul down the stars and stripes, and come out for immediate secession by running up the Palmetto flag. "I regret to say that Robert Ridgeway, Esq., for many years the able editor of the *Wing*, has withdrawn from the establishment. It is rumored that a paper advocating the cause of Union will be started here immediately."

EVACUATION OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE OFFICE.—It is evident that Mr. Abraham Lincoln has "come to the conclusion" to evacuate the New York *Tribune* office. It has not decided about Fort Sumter. The following persons stated to that paper have been appointed thus far: Wm. H. Fry, musical critic, Secretary of Legation to Sardinia; Richard Hildreth, heavy editor, Consul to Tripoli; James S. Pike, ("J. S. P.") correspondent from Washington, and general abuser of the late Mr. Webster, Minister Resident to the Hague; James E. Harvey, Washington reporter, Minister Resident to Portugal. Mr. Hill, of the *Tribune*, is an applicant for a Consulship, and Henry B. Stanton, a writer on the *Tribune*, is a candidate for Southern United States District Attorneyship of New York. It looks as if the policy of the President was to rid the country of the radicals, and evacuate the *Tribune* office.

The Daily Delta.

The Daily Delta.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1861.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,952.

TELEGRAPHIC.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW YORK.—New York, April 6.—The employes of the United States Government were engaged all night last night putting stores and provisions on board the steamships Illinois and Atlantic, recently chartered as transports. These vessels are provisioned for ninety days, but their actual destination is a profound mystery.

The screw steamers Roanoke and Wabash, each carrying forty guns, will soon be ready for sea, and the steamship Baltic will immediately follow the Illinois and Atlantic as a transport.

The excitement here on account of these movements continues unabated, and their finale is awaited with painful interest.

Washington, April 6.—The naval and military expedition fitting out at New York is destined not for Fort Pickens, but for Brazos Santiago.

New York, April 6.—The U. S. recruiting office in this city, which had been closed for several months, was reopened to-day. Recruits are being sent from this city to Governor's Island, as also from Boston, Rochester and other cities in the interior.

New York, April 6.—Major Holmes, commander of this station, has sent in his resignation. Maj. H. is a native of North Carolina, and had been in the service of the United States for thirty years.

New York, April 6.—There is a perfect panic in the stock market here in consequence of the prevailing alarm.

The United States Government stocks declined 2 yesterday; State and railway stocks declined 3.

The United States revenue cutter, Harriet Lane sailed from this port to-day under sealed orders.

The United States steamer Powhatan left last night with three companies of troops on board.

The Government has also chartered the steamships Baltic and Ariel for the purpose of transporting troops and stores. Both sail on Sunday.

The Pawnee sails to-morrow.

New York, April 6.—The steamships Atlantic and Baltic sailed from this port to-day on the expired time before mentioned.

The Atlantic took out 900 United States troops, also, a number of light draught boats of great speed.

The Baltic took out a coastwise clearance.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.—Charleston, April 6—There is increased activity visible in military circles here.

The batteries are all in complete condition, and waiting orders from Montgomery.

Washington, April 6.—There is no cause for the war panic which exists at New York.

It is not the intention of the Government to land reinforcements at Fort Pickens or Fort Sumter.

The fleet which has just sailed from New York is only one of observation.

In this connection the Virginia Unionists are urging the President to declare a peace policy.

Washington, April 6—The United States steam sloop of war Pawnee left for the South this morning, having on board two hundred and fifty men.

A gentleman just left the President, who stated in a positive manner that the Admiralty tration will not, under any circumstances, initiate hostilities, but in consequence of reliable reports that the Confederate States have threatened to attack Fort Pickens, the present movement is to repel such a movement.

Lieutenant Gillman had a secret interview yesterday with the Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, and Gen. Scott, and immediately left for Pensacola.

New York, April 6—Sixteen double-banked boats for landing troops were put aboard the steamer Atlantic, which sails to night.

The steamer Powhatan has already left the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Major Heliss, commanding the forces here, and Major Johnson, have both resigned their respective commissions.

Captain Meigs's topographical engineers left to-day with carpenters and mechanics from Washington. Their destination is unknown.

Capt. Meigs, the chief engineer, said: "You will know all about it in ten days."

Large numbers of workmen are employed on the frigates Wabash and Roanoke, and the brig Perry.

The Powhatan has been ordered to take troops from Fort Hamilton on her way to sea.

The troops at Forts Hamilton and Columbus are packing up for immediate movement.

Barry's battery is aboard the steamer Atlantic.

Orders have been received here for immense quantities of sand bags. Sim is now manufacturing for the Fortunes works.

Boston, April 6—There is great activity at the Charlestown navy yard. Upwards of eight hundred persons are employed on the naval vessels. The Bainbridge is ready for sea and is only awaiting her crew.

The steam frigates Minnesota, Mississippi and Colorado are nearly ready.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.—Charleston, April 6—Nothing of interest has transpired since the firing into of a suspected schooner off Morris Island.

Indications are abundant that Major Anderson's command desire to evacuate Fort Sumter.

New York, April 6—A dispatch from Baltimore says that a large body of volunteers has gone to Texas to rally around the Union flag under Colonel Sam Houston.

Charleston, April 6—The people here are not disappointed by the news of the warlike movements. The Confederacy is ready to receive her visitors in any form.

Major Anderson's supplies have as yet not been cut off.

Petersburg, April 6.—The excitement here is very great. War now is discussed on every corner. All are willing that war should come, and say that Virginia must go out of the Union.

Montgomery, April 6.—Two military companies from Georgia passed through this city last night, en route for Pensacola, and two more to-day.

Montgomery, April 6.—The people here are pleased with the prospects of a fight.

Washington, April 6—The President has appointed Mr. Thomas H. Tutner Marshal of the Eastern district of Virginia, and Chas S. Lowering a civil engineer in the U. S. navy.

Washington, April 6—It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has received offers for the balance of the eight million loan, redeemable in two years.

One eighth premium has been offered for $2,000,000.

Washington, April 6—John Minor Botts is here with a large Virginia delegation. They have been closeted with the President to-day, and urge the other things advised the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

Washington, April 6—An officer from South Carolina was put under arrest to-day for recruiting for the army of the Confederate States.

Washington, April 6—Much alarm exists in political circles on account of the military preparations of the Government, which preserves entire silence.

Louisville, April 6—Ex Mayor Delph, the workingmen's candidate, and a Union man, defeated Mayor of this city to-day by about 1,200 majority.

THE LIONS SHARK—New England has eleven chairmen of committees in the Senate. Every New England Senator, except one, is chairman of a committee. New England has the Vice President. New England has a Cabinet Minister. New England has the Minister to England. New England has the Minister to Italy. New England has the Minister to Austria. New England has the Minister to Belgium. New England has the Consul to London. New England has smaller matters connected with the National Government too numerous to mention.

A STRANGELY DEFORMED CHILD.—A child was recently born in Hempfield, Pa., having but one eye, and that situated in the center of the forehead. There was no nose, nor any appearance of nasal bones. The mouth was well formed, and where it should be. The ears were imperfectly formed, and situated on the cheek bones. The rest of the body was well formed.

STEAM AS A FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—A fire broke out last November in the cellar of a candle manufacturer in Paris, in which were two hundred tons of oil and great quantities of candles. The doors and windows were closed tight, and steam was introduced from a boiler by a pipe, when the flames were extinguished in five minutes.

TERRIBLE MASSACRES IN THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.—Col. Sau followed up his victory over Aberastain, in the province of San Juan, by causing that brave gentleman to be wantonly assassinated on the road. His guards murdered him and chopped his body into frag ments. Six centurions were hanged in the city of San Juan, which he delivered up to a three days pillage. He had the three interesting daughters of Aberastain dragged into the street and publicly violated by his soldiery. Several grown man found in the place he ordered to be shot, declared the town in a state of siege for a period of 30 days; and then, in the midst of a more than six hundred victims, he wrote to acquaint the Government that "law has triumphed in San Juan."

MARINE LOSSES FOR MARCH.—The monthly table of marine losses for the past month shows an aggregate of sixty-eight vessels, of which twelve were ships, eleven barks, nine brigs, thirty five schooners, and one sloop. The total value of property lost and missing was two million one hundred and twenty five thousand seven hundred and fifty five dollars. This is the value of the property totally lost, exclusive of damage to vessels not amounting to a total loss. The vessels reported as wholly lost, can, although some foreign are included, when bound to or from a United States port, or known to be insured in this country.

		Vessels.	Value.
Total losses for January		82	$1,5[illegible],000
" " for February		63	1,291,825
" " for March		68	2,12[illegible]
Total for three months		213	$4,952,100

COST OF ARTILLERY.—The cost of Dahlgren's great 9 inch iron guns is 7½ cents per pound. As they weigh 9400 pounds each, the cost of a gun is $645. The 8 inch Columbiads weigh 8500 pounds; the 10 inch, 16,000 pounds each; both are sold at 6½ cents a pound. Forty-two pounders weigh 6000 pounds each; 32 pounders, 3300 to 3600 pounds each. The twelve pounders are sold at 5 cents, the others at 6 cents a pound. Seacoast howitzers, 12 inch, 1800 pounds each, are sold at 6½ cents a pound. Siege howitzers, 24 pounders, 1300 pounds each, are sold at 6½ cents a pound. Siege howitzers, 12 pounders, 800 pounds each, are sold at 6½ cents a pound. Field howitzers, 12 pounders, 800 pounds each, are sold at 6½ cents a pound. Forty-two pounder weigh 6000 pounds each, and are sold at 6½ cents a pound. Forty-two pounders weigh 6000 pounds each, and are sold at 6½ cents a pound. The twelve pounders are sold at 5 cents, the others at 6 cents a pound. Seacoast howitzers, 12 inch, 1800 pounds each, are sold at 6½ cents a pound. Siege howitzers, 24 pounders, 1300 pounds each, are sold at 6½ cents a pound. Siege howitzers, 12 pounders, 800 pounds each, are sold at 6½ cents a pound. Field howitzers, 12 pounders, 800 pounds each, are sold at 6½ cents a pound. Brass guns are much lighter, the army pattern twelve pounders weighing only 1500 pounds, they are, however, sold at 36 cents a pound. The Dahlgren brass guns are still proportionately higher priced, the present standard 12-pound howitzers, weighing 220 pounds, are sold at 72 cents a pound. Shell sell according to weight, at from 1½ to 6 cents a pound, shot at 3½ to 4 cents.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Pointe Coupée *Democrat* has the following:

An affray took place at Waterloo, in this parish, on Wednesday last, in which Mr. McFall, overseer on the plantation of C. W. Allen & Co., shot twice at Mr. Alphonse Pourcian, without, however, touching him.

An attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Julien Gondesen on the Island of False river, on the night of Tuesday last; he received a stab in the face, which is a severe wound. A negro woman of Mr. G. is accused of the crime, and is now in jail.

The Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* speaks of the crops as follows:

During the past and present weeks we have traveled much over our parish, and had an excellent opportunity of personally witnessing the condition of our corn and cane crops. We say it without wishing in the slightest to exaggerate, that never have we witnessed more promising fields of corn and cane than are to be seen in our parish at the present time. Cane of all kinds is rapidly showing itself above the ground, whether plant, ratoon or stubble, the young shoots are strong, vigorous, and with a healthy color. Corn promises an abundant yield, being far advanced for the season. So far as cotton is concerned, however, we can say but little. We have but few planters of that great staple, but the few seem satisfied with the appearance of their crops. Garden vegetation of all kinds is flourishing abundantly, while our fruit trees promise to richly repay the labors of the industrious. With fair weather from this time till full we shall reap rich crops of all kinds.

OIL SPRINGS IN LOUISIANA.—Says Saturday's Baton Rouge *Gazette*:

There was a gentleman in our office yesterday who lives in the parish of Calcasieu—on the West Fork of Calcasieu river—and has near his place a petroleum, or coal oil spring, out of which bubbles the unctious liquid for lamps—paraffine candles and Brady's lamps. This gentleman has had the liquid for lamps properly analyzed, and is going at once to work with the needful machinery to make coal oil one of the staple products. Now Pennsylvania, who have been boring for the last six months, think of springs of oil from which buckets can be taken and nothing diminish.

The $15,000,000 Loan.

The circular which we publish below has been sent by the Register of the Treasury to the several Loan Commissioners throughout the Confederate States. The public will find in this circular additional information touching the loan.

By circulars and other official publications by the Treasury Department, says the Mobile *Register*, the public has had ample opportunity to become familiar with all the facts and detailed regulations connected with this question. The press has also lent its influence in this matter, and we take it that the whole plan may now be easily understood by an intelligent public:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
Treasury Department, Register's office
Montgomery, Ala., April 1, 1861.

Sir—I am directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to say that in several of the counties the Commissioners have been selected from different portions, for the purpose of diffusing, as widely as practicable, the notice of the loan, and of the time of the opening of subscriptions thereto, as well as to concentrate in each Board the influence and aid of representatives of the leading mercantile interests of the country.

The first named gentleman on each Board is regarded by the Department as its chairman.

The Department is of the opinion that two days will be sufficient time to keep open the books, but it is left to the discretion of the Boards to continue them open for a longer time, in case unfavorable circumstances shall arise.

Commissioners will be allowed a reasonable compensation for their services, and a fund will be placed at the disposal of each Board, to meet the incidental expenses of advertising, printing and filling on Fort Sumter Land in the Confederate States, and Fort Pickens, in the face of the most positive assurances to the contrary, not indeed from Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Seward direct, but from persons and presses known to be high in their confidence?

We have now but "a Government" some three weeks or more—a Government attaining to power under circumstances calculated to inspire the most disinterested patriotism, and the highest order of statesmanship—yet what has been accomplished? Nothing, we answer, emphatically. We speak to the hungry wolves who followed Mr. Lincoln down to Washington pretty much as the Northern hives followed Attila down to the sack and robbery of Rome. The spoils first, the country last, would seem to have been the maxim of the new Administration from the start—as if "government" was a thing created especially for political mendicants, and a thing, therefore, with which the people themselves could have no interest in. "Plunder" has been about the watchword at the White House, we regret to say, ever since the 4th of March. If the state of the country has really engaged an hour of its serious thought, the thought would seem to have been to devise a plausible pretext for the fragments of the ship among the wreckers on the beach, rather than to the salvation of the ship itself. The *Barnum* plan of "feeding" the people, something, but what in remuneration capacity were even they, to these Republican wreckers at Washington!

The Pensacola *Observer* of the 3d says, in the following:

AN OFFICER IN THE WRONG PEW.—We are credibly informed that on Wednesday evening last a man, who claimed to be the agent of the Post-Office Department at Washington, demanded of conductor Gonzalez on our railroad an inspection of the mail matter from Montgomery. The conductor demanded the evidence of his authority, whereupon he produced something like a commission from President Lincoln, which did not suit Mr. Gonzalez, who said to the stranger he would see him (the genl) d——d before he would permit him to examine the mails in his possession. He threatened to report the right honorable conduct, which the latter informed him he was at perfect liberty to do. The Lincoln agent was then informed that if he extended his trip to Pensacola his reception might not be a very pleasant one, a hint he promptly heeded when reaching the Mobile stage stand, where he took the stage for Montgomery instead of coming to Pensacola. It is suspected by some that he is an impostor, seeking chances to rob the mail. We do not remember his name.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S ALLOWANCE OF GRUG TO HIS GARDENER.—G W. P. Custis, in his Recollections of Washington, gives a copy of a contract written in Washington's own hand, between George Washington and Philip Barton, his gardener. After the usual clauses, it provides that the said Barton "will not at any time suffer himself to be intoxicated, liquor except on terms hereafter mentioned." After enumerating the clothing, &c., to be furnished, it further says, he was to be allowed four dollars at Christmas, with which he may be drunk four days and four nights; also two dollars at Whitsuntide to be drunk two days; also a dram in the morning, and a drink of grog at dinner at noon." It is proper to remark, in extenuation of the habits of the people of the last century, that in those days, good and brave old Saxon words brandy, rum, gin and whisky indicated the unadulterated and unextended articles usually known by those trade names.

INSTANT RELIEF.—Under this head will be found an advertisement offering special remedies for ulcerated throat, coughs, worms and other diseases, by which attention is directed.

We have much satisfaction in copying the following remarkable letter from the columns of the New York Journal of Diseases of the Chest—having first appeared in the New York *Herald*. The accumulated testimony it bears to the success attending Dr. Hunter's treatment of affections of the Lungs is beyond controversy:

JEFFERSON STREET, GREEN POINT, } BROOKLYN, L. I. }

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

SIR—For some time past considerable interest has been awakened, both in and out of the profession, by the publication of a series of popular letters from the pen of Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, on the successful treatment of Consumption by Inhalation. That those letters manifest a profound acquaintance with medical science, and are written in a most attractive style, cannot for a moment be questioned; but a matter of far greater moment remained to be tested—namely, whether the application of the principles advocated by Dr. Hunter would be sustained by their success in practice.

Of late I have observed in several newspaper extracts from the letters of physicians, and from a medical work called the Lancet, notices of the publication of cases. Now, the only matter for consideration is, whether the success of Inhalation has been equal to the expectations raised by its enthusiastic advocates, or greater than the practice in continual use.

I have myself personally witnessed the recovery of two cases of consumption, which had been for some time under the care of physicians of my own acquaintance, but were gradually sinking into their graves. The first of these cases (Mrs. Jonathan Crane, of Green Point, Brooklyn) was of apparently a hopeless character—a cavity having already formed in the right lung; there was great emaciation, she was unable to walk any distance, and had all the worst symptoms which usually attend cases of Phthisis in an advanced stage. Mr. Crane was induced, from the testimony which came under his observation, to put her under the care of Dr. Hunter about December last. I was anxious to watch the effects of Dr. H.'s treatment by Inhalation in her case, as I knew it to be a desperate one. Soon after she began to use the Inhalations I saw a marked evidence of improvement—her breathing became more free, her expectoration decreased and easy; her general health daily improved, and I am too happy to be able to say that this improvement has gone on steadily and she is now in excellent health and spirits, a result which I have no hesitation in saying, no other medical treatment known to the profession could possibly have effected in her case. The other case is that of Mr. Griffin, of the same place—was very similar in its character to that of Mrs Crane. This case I also watched closely, and the result has been equally satisfactory. As a professional man I am indeed at first to give all possible attention to Dr. Hunter's treatment, feeling a very deep interest in his published views on the subject. I have seen enough to feel all assured for the speedy, decided, and unmistakable success which attended it in these two cases.

The effect on own my mind has been such that I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. H for a moment the prejudice which too often leads medical men to oppose a new practice. On the contrary, I was led at once to give my aid to the introduction of the new remedy, Miss Wood, also a case of tubercular consumption, similar in character to Mrs. Crane's. Miss Wood has been under Dr. Hunter's treatment about three weeks, and I am happy to say that she too is progressing towards a cure, in a manner most highly gratifying to myself and all her friends. Her spirits have revived, her cough is greatly relieved, and I am happy to say that she too is progressing towards a cure, in a manner most highly gratifying to myself and all her friends. Her spirits have revived, her cough is greatly relieved, and she is now able to walk a distance without fatigue. Her friends have already deserted her; she was alone in the world. Thus was her great hospitality—as the fact of her having taken her home to her home evidences—repaid by the Vice President of the United States, who has gone to Washington, and left her to shift for herself. Thus was to the young man the statesman on the note and jail, yet he was no man, for she had any thought it short, for such it is when a man leaves a sick bed, and goes to a distance to attend to the duties of the world. What was the young man doing? Where is he? Her friends had